THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868. | NUMBER 93

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney & Counsellor
AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock.
sept12 d3m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,
General Commission Merchant,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug.25d

S. D. HEARD. R. W. HEARD.
S. D. HEARD & SON,
Warehouse
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Augusta, Ga.

Commission for selling Cotton 1¼ per cent. Consignments solicited. sep20-d2 w*

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth.
SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,
COTTON
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.
aug11-d3m

R. W. HOGAN, of Georgia,
WITH
W. A. RANSOM & CO.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
384 & 386 Broadway, New York
Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom, Darius W. Geer, Robert H. Boyd. sep8d1m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,
Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in
French Burr and other Mill Stones,
BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.
WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.
aug18-d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,
DEALERS IN
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings.
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET ....ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS
Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. april—d1y

MACGREGOR LINE!
DIRECT
Steam Communication
WITH EUROPE!

THE
Georgia and Liverpool
LINE!
OF
First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, **1st and 15th of Each Month,** commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity, 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to
WM. M. TUNO & CO.
In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.
sept6 d3m

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, sold a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western Railroad, on the other by an ally. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the Capital; a fine place to build a fine warehouse; side track 68 feet, length 140. On the place a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land within seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad; also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give the best bargain that can be had in the city. Will take a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to change the farm, 160 acres, 3 fine orchards, house with 8 rooms, good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon, I am determined to sell, and *a great bargain can be had, it can, it can; yes it can;* for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will have to take what I can get; that is too bad, but can't be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets.
sept2-d1m B. G. KELLEY.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.
MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch.
We solicit your favors.
JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.
June 17—d4m

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 30.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

Y. M. D. C.

TO-NIGHT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

KING'S HALL.

Officers and members will be prompt.

THE WESTMORELAND—LEWIS CORRESPONDENCE.—We regret that our explanation of the way this correspondence found a place in our columns is misunderstood. Dr. Powell used no language that had even the appearance of a purpose to deceive us; we were "misled" by the remark that "the correspondence related to the bill then before the Legislature, concerning the Medical College, and that it was a matter of public interest, and for the general good." He stated that Col. D. W. Phillips had instructed him to have it published, and that he desired to carry out the wishes of that gentleman.

We know nothing of the contest between the Faculty and the Trustees, and did suppose the correspondence an amicable effort to promote the interests of the College; hence it appeared in a place where it carried editorial endorsement. It should have appeared as a card; and as we know nothing of the quarrel, and occupying neutral ground in relation thereto, we say to all parties, our columns are open, upon the usual terms, for such controversies. Every gentleman has the right to vindicate himself; and against honorable and decent vindication we shall never close our columns.

THE BANQUET LAST NIGHT.—The banquet of the citizens of Atlanta to the General Assembly last night, at the spacious ware-rooms of Glenn, Wright & Carr, was all that the most sanguine could have desired. It was one of those occasions in which the bitter strife of party and the war of creed are forgotten in a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." Everybody went prepared to contribute a cheery heart to the festal shrine. Everybody felt the inspiration of beauty and the soul of wit.

On behalf of the citizens, Captain Harry Jackson delivered a chaste, eloquent and appropriate welcoming address. We cannot better describe the array of beauty present, than by quoting the following language of the Captain in allusion thereto: "If there is aught to please, if there is aught to charm, if there is aught to captivate the taste within the limits of our city, you have it here to-night. Beauty such as the Eve who adorned the Paradise of old would have given worlds to call her own, and grace such as the Grecian Helen would have sacrificed more Troys than one to have possessed."

Owing to the immense crowd and the general hilarity, it was impossible to observe the regular programme. The utmost good feeling prevailed. A bounteous table groaned under the weight of plenty for all. The supper was all that money, taste and skill could supply. Messrs. Jack & Davis, the enterprising Confectioners, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, deserve the highest credit for the magnificent style, abundant supply and admirable arrangement of the supper table. Supper over, music and the dance were introduced, and until a late hour

"Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

It is estimated that there were five thousand persons present on this occasion.

PERSONAL.—The veritable Howard, Maj. O. H., the Albany Bureau Agent, who sent up the stunning report of the Camilla vendetta, is in town. We know nothing as yet of the object of his visit, but have employed two colored Ku Klux detectives, and expect a full report from "behind the scenes," in a day or two. It will be perceived by his letter to Rust, Johnston & Co., of Albany, published below, that he has been *persuaded* to tell the truth about "arms," &c.

From the Albany News.]

ALBANY, GA., Sept. 28, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: As an act of justice to ourselves will you publish the annexed letter, received this morning, from Brevet Maj. O. H. Howard, which explains itself.

At the request of Major H., we would state, that the note was written without solicitation on our part.

Yours Very Respectfully,
RUST, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Per W. R. Cooke.

BUREAU R. F. and A. L.,
HEAD'Q'RS SUB-DIS. OF ALBANY.
ALBANY, Sept. 26th, 1868.

Messrs. Rust, Johnston & Co.: I deem it but an act of justice to you, and to myself, to state, that upon an investigation of the Camilla affair, I have been unable to find any sufficient grounds for a belief that any arms brought to Albany, consigned to your house, were sent to Camilla.

I beg that you make such use of this letter as you may deem best calculated to correct the erroneous impression caused by the publication of the memoranda of information received, furnished by me to Brevet Brig. Gen. C. C. Sibley.

Very Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,
O. H. HOWARD,
2d Lieut. 5th Art'l'ry, Brevet Maj.
U. S. A., and Sub-Ass't Com.

The London Times, of Saturday, has another article on the United States and Mexico. It is willing the latter country should be absorbed into the American Union if it could be assured of two things, viz: the future peace of Mexico, and the payment of her debts.

A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, wrote "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," the great campaign song of 1840.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Row at Lancaster, Pa.

Commissioners of Registration Under Bail.

Ten Railroad Cars Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—A political row occurred at Lancaster, Pa., which lasted several hours. The people closed their stores. Many were hurt.

Commissioners of registration in Tennessee are under bail for fraudulent registration.

The Catholic Diocese of New York prohibits church picnics, spiritualism, Planchette and animal magnetism.

URBANA, OHIO, Sept. 30.—Ten cars were burned by explosion; the first car supposed to contain nitro-glycerine. A house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by the concussion.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Gold 141¼. 1862s 12½; North Carolinas 75; new 73. Virginia ex-coupons 53¼; Tennessee ex-coupons 28¼; new 67¼. Flour 10a15 lower. Wheat 2a3 lower. Corn 1 lower. Provisions unchanged. Cotton firm and quiet at 26. Turpentine 43¼a44. Rosin drooping; strained common 2 52.

LIVERPOOL, September 30—Noon.—Cotton buoyant; sales 12,000. Sugar quiet and steady.

Afternoon.—Cotton continues buoyant. Flour 27s 6d.

The New York Herald has a special telegram from Madrid, which announces that several Provinces have declared in favor of the revolutionists.

Admiral Semmes is in New York, superintending the publication of a history of his cruises, whilst in the Confederate navy.

Charles Dickens' "No Thoroughfare," the dramatical version, has nearly reached its one hundredth representation in Paris, and still draws crowded houses.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 30.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Mr. Smith, of the 7th.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. WINN moved to reconsider the bill lost yesterday giving liens upon saw-mills. Lost.

Mr HINTON moved to reconsider the bill changing the line between the counties of Washington and Johnson. Laid on the table.

Also, the bill changing section 4487 of the Code. This bill was lost yesterday. Upon reconsideration it passed.

Mr. LESTER moved to reconsider the bill in reference to Divorces, which was lost yesterday. Upon motion to reconsider it was lost.

Mr. SPEER moved to reconsider the bill in reference to the relief of William and Robert Rogers. Refused to reconsider.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to provide for the payment of teachers of poor children. Lost.

The Senate reconsidered the bill for the reorganization of a Criminal Courts, giving magistrates in the town districts jurisdiction over all cases where the crime is not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.

The bill was discussed, and several amendments proposed and voted down.

The main question was then put, and the bill passed in its original form.

A bill to create a new judicial circuit and to provide officers for and times of holding the same. Lost.

A bill to change the terms of the Superior Court for the county of Macon. Passed.

A bill to exempt lawyers and physicians from the payment of a specific tax. Lost.

A bill to relieve securities and endorsers in certain cases. Passed.

A bill to establish a State Police. Withdrawn.

A bill to change the line between Coffee and Clinch. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants' Savings Bank of Augusta. Passed.

Senate then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crumley.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, moved to reconsider the action of the House on the bill amending the charter of the Atlanta Medical College, because the action was case legislation. He moved to reconsider for the purpose of offering a substitute that would repeal this obnoxious clause, and settle the whole case as it should be. He read the opinion of Judge Warner given in the decision of the case before the courts. His time was extended by the House, and he spoke at length on the motion to reconsider.

Mr SHUMATE was opposed to the motion to reconsider. He defended the character of Dr Powell.

The previous question was called.

The vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and motion lost.

The Conference Committee on the clause in the appropriation bill, taxing liquor twenty cents per gallon for educational purposes, report that they have agreed on a tax of ten cents per gallon, with one dissenting voice.

Report of Committee agreed to, and amendment adopted.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta Trade Company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the John King Banking Company. Passed.

Rules were suspended, and a bill introduced to incorporate the Peoples' Life Insurance Company of Atlanta. Read first time.

A bill incorporating the Etowah Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Turtle River and Screven Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta Street Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to reduce the Sheriff's bond of Hall county. Lost.

A bill to regulate the enforcement of contracts between landlords and tenants. Lost.

A bill to authorize the Ordinaries of this State to issue writs of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. SAUSSY was opposed to the passage of this bill.

Mr. LEE spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr ERWIN said the bill was drawn by him because there was no courts in the counties with power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*, and he thought it was necessary.

Mr. SHUMATE thought there was a very good reason for this law, there was now no power in the counties to issue this writ.

The vote was taken on the bill and passed.

A bill to amend the divorce law. (Making desertion for two years good ground for divorce.) Passed.

A bill to prevent hunting on the Sabbath day in this State. Laid on the table.

A bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Dahlonega, Lumpkin county. Passed.

A bill to prescribe the manner of advertising Sheriff's, Clerks and other county business. Lost.

A bill to prevent the removal of paupers from one county to another. Indefinitely postponed.

A bill to extend the time of redeeming lands sold by Sheriff in Fannin county for taxes.

Mr. BETHUNE moved to strike out Fannin and substitute the several counties of this State. Bill passed as amended.

The following bill, the special order of the day, was taken up: A bill to afford relief to honest debtors. Introduced by Mr. Price, of Lumpkin.

Mr. TURNIPSEED moved to lay the bill on the table, as it was an unnecessary consumption of time. Motion prevailed, and bill laid on the table.

A bill to reduce the bonds of county officers in the county of Meriwether. Lost.

A bill to incorporate the Savings Bank of Atlanta.

Mr. SISSON said before the vote was taken on the bill he would state that it was simply a Savings Bank, with all necessary restrictions, and one that was very much needed in this city.

Mr. MORGAN moved to amend by adding liability clauses. Amendment agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

Mr. COBB moved to suspend the rule to introduce a resolution to extend the time for the completion of the public printing. Rules suspended and the resolution adopted.

A bill to change the lines between the counties of Lumpkin and Dawson. Lost.

A bill to define the liability of Insurance Companies in this State, and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Universal Life Insurance Company, of New York, to establish a branch office in this State, and authorize investment. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Southern Life Insurance Company. Passed.

A bill to change the time of [illegible] the Fall Term of Superior Court in Dawson county. Passed.

House then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LETTER FROM
HON. H. V. JOHNSON,

In Reply to the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Troup County, inviting him to address the Grand Mass Meeting held in La Grange, Ga., Sept. 16th 1868.

SANDY GROVE, Jefferson county, Ga., September 12th, 1868.

Gentlemen: I duly received your polite invitation, in behalf of the Democracy of Troup county to address them, at a mass meeting and barbecue, on the 16th inst., at Lagrange. In the event that I cannot attend, you ask a letter from me "on the political situation." As professional engagements will prevent my presence at the meeting, I cheerfully comply with your latter request.

How rapid is the flight of time and what changes it works in the circumstances and hopes of individuals and the affairs of nations! The lapse of the last eight years seems to be but a span. But how striking the contrast between the picture of 1860 and that of 1868! Our country was prosperous and happy. The States were united as co-equals. From the Lakes to the Pacific, the people enjoyed the blessing of peace, and every branch of industry was crowned with ample reward. All this was the fruit of that wise system of government established by our forefathers, and the compact of Union between the States, cemented by the Constitution of 1787. But war, cruel, unnatural, unjust and unconstitutional war, intervened and left widespread desolation in its track of fire and death. Hundreds of thousands of our bravest and best have been consigned to bloody graves, and the people, impoverished by plunder, spoliation and confiscation, are saddled with many thousand millions of debt, the payment of which will absorb the earnings of several succeeding generations. In the midst of desolated homes we weep over the graves of our gallant dead, mourn the subversion of the Constitution, and tremble with the apprehension that popular liberty is threatened with destruction. The heel of the oppressor is on our necks, and upon the ruins of our cherished State Government, a fabric has been erected, by strange and hostile hands, through the forced agency of a constituency unknown to the Constitution—a fabric, which is the miserable spawn of usurpation and the bantling of the sword, dripping with unrighteous blood.

Intending to be as brief as possible, I shall not pause to recount, in detail, the grievances which have been inflicted upon us since the surrender of the Confederate arms. How the terms of surrender, simple and magnanimous, have been disregarded; how we have been excluded from representation in Congress, in violation of the Constitution and every principle of sound policy and wise statesmanship; how we have been taxed without representation, and forced to obey laws affecting our every interest, social, civil and political, in the enactment of which we were denied any voice or participation; how civil government has been overthrown, our State subjected to arbitrary military despotism, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in the time of peace, our citizens imprisoned without warrant, denied the right of trial by jury and tried by military courts for alledged offences; in fine, how, in a thousand ways, and by means the most odious, we have been harrassed, perplexed, insulted, oppressed and sought to be dishonored. With all these things you are too familiar to need to be reminded. We have borne all with unparalleled patience, looking and hoping for the day of our deliverance through the quiet, but potent instrumentality of the ballot-box. When we surrendered our army we thought the strife was ended. We surrendered in good faith, and, in good faith we have observed the terms of surrender. Chagrined and disappointed, as we have been, in our expectations of seeing the Union restored and the Constitution preserved; much as we have writhed and chafed under the wrongs which have been heaped upon us; bitterly as we have complained of the oppressive bearing of the dominant power, let it be said to the honor of a brave but overpowered people; yes, let it be written with a pen of iron, that the inscription may go down to future ages, that we never have contemplated forcible redress; never, the renewal of the war; never, any means looking to revolution. Our earnest desire has been, and still is, to see the Union restored upon the basis of the Constitution; and baffled as all our hopes have been for nearly three years, we still look to the justice and reason of our countrymen. Our appeal is now before the grand inquest of the American people, and the day of trial is near at hand. We appeal to their patriotism and their devotion to constitutional government and popular liberty; we appeal, in behalf of the equality of the States, in behalf of the sovereignty of the people of the respective States and their inalienable right of self-government, and in behalf of the solemn compact of 1787 as the supreme law of the land; we appeal to them by the memories of the past, the sufferings of the present, and the perils that darken the future, by a common brotherhood of political associations and kindred blood, and by every consideration that should move the hearts of patriots and elevate the minds of statesmen. We implore them to say to the storm-tossed sea, "peace, be still." Our voice is for peace; that peace which springs from an association of co-equal States—not the *unity of nationality*—that were the offspring of the sword, *centralism and despotism*—but the Union of the Constitution.

But I prefer rather to consider, briefly, the great issues involved in the pending election, in order that we may act intelligently in their decision. The main question affects the character of the Government itself—the fundamental principles of its organization—the very object which the Constitution was intended to accomplish. In defining that object, I cannot do better than to use the language of Mr. Webster, in his speech at Albany, New York, on the 27th of August, 1864. I do so, the more readily, because his authority cannot be disregarded by the people of the North, on whom will, mainly, devolve the responsibility of deciding the political contest now being waged between the two great parties of the United States. He said: "That the object of this Constitution was to make the people of the United States one people, and to place them under one government, in regard to everything, respecting their relation to foreign States and the aspect in which the nations of the world were to regard them. It was not an amalgamation of the whole people under one government; not an extinguishment of the State sovereignties. That would have been an extinction, not a Union, of existing States. There was no pressing necessity, therefore, for making the local institutions of the several States approach each other in any closer affinity. As governments existed, each, within its own territory, for all purposes of territorial supremacy and power, in a word, for all State purposes, it was no matter what variety the States should have, in these respects, and it was left to their own discretion. And it is the very beauty of our system, as I conceive, that the Federal and State governments are kept thus distinct; that local legislation is left to the local authorities, and the general legislation to the General government." The position of Mr. Webster evidently was, that so far as concerned the affairs of external relations, the Constitution of the United States constituted us one people, and that, as between the several States, it constituted them co-equal confederates, each being left to itself "for all purposes of territorial supremacy and power, in a word, for all State purposes." Whether the first member of this proposition be true or not, the second is unquestionably true, and that is quite sufficient for the present discussion. That is the principle which is most vital to the States, and which is so fiercely assailed by the present dominant party.

In the Convention of 1787 that framed the Constitution, there was a formidable party—formidable for its patriotism and ability—that advocated a strong *National* Government, in contradistinction to a *Federal Republic*. Mr. Hamilton was in favor of clothing the National Legislature with the "*power of passing all laws whatsoever*," without any constitutional limit, except the Executive veto, and giving the authority to the President to appoint the Governors of the several States. Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, proposed that Congress should have the power to negative all the acts passed by the Legislature of the severa States, and to coerce the States, by force, to submit to the acts of Congress. Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, concurred generally in these propositions. All of the three, with others, advocated the opinion that the Supreme Court of the United States should be invested with the power to review and reverse the decisions of the respective State Courts. Hence, it appears that propositions were offered and advocated in the Convention, giving to the General Government supreme power over the States, in their Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments. Without tracing the action of the Convention, in detail, suffice it to say they were all either entirely ignored or rejected; none of them—not one—is to be found in the Constitution that was adopted. The equality of the States was maintained; their separate sovereignty was unimpaired, except to the extent of the powers delegated to the General Government; and to clear away all doubt, as to their sovereignty, a subsequent amendment proposed by Congress declares in express terms that "the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The power of the General Government was limited to the conduct of affairs pertaining to foreign relations, the regulation of commerce, coining money, declaring war and making peace, raising armies, collecting revenue, and a few other subordinate objects; while each State retained the right of self-goveanment, to regulate the elective franchise within its own limits, and to organize its own social, civil and political institutions. The Constitution was adopted by the several States in convention, voting by States, and it was ratified by the several States, each in its corporate character, and not by the whole people of the United States, in the aggregate as one people. Such was the Government ordained by the Constitution of 1787—a Federal Republic, of co-equal States, with limited powers—limited as to the subjects confided to it, and limited as to the mode of exercising its delegated powers. It was so understood, by the framers of the Constitution; so understood, by every President from Washington to Lincoln; so understood, by every distinguished jurist of the United States; so understood, by all the most eminent statesmen who have illustrated our past career; and above all, by all the States, when they severally ratified the Constitution. Well might Mr. Webster say, as he did say, in the extract previously quoted: "And it is the very beauty of our system, as I conceive, that the Federal and State Governments are kept thus distinct; that local legislation is left to the local authorities, and the general legislation is given to the General Government." It is not only "*the beauty*," but, I will add, the whole *efficiency* "of our system." Destroy its *Federal* feature of compact between co-equal States, and then, in the language of Mr. Wester, it is "*an extinction, not a union of existing States.*"

Its wisdom is vindicated by our past history. It had given us prosperity, peace and happiness, up to the time when apprehended departures from it drove the Southern States into secession. Our territory had extended to the Pacific Ocean; our population, hardy, thrifty and enterprising, had increased without a parallel; in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, we had risen to successful competition with the most flourishing nations of the old world; our flag was respected on every sea and in every clime; and, in fine, we had risen to the first rank among nations. Such are the results of adherence to the Union, as a compact between co-equal States, from 1787 to 1861. But the Presidental contest of 1860 resulted in the election of a sectional President, by a sectional party, pledged to a line of policy which the Southern States considered fatal to their rights and safety in the Union. In an hour of just indignation, they committed the mistake of secession. That mistake provoked the crime of coercion, and coercion has opened the gate to that turbid tide of aggression and usurpation, which has swept away all constitutional barriers and threatens to drift us into the stagnant sea of Despotism. Fully appreciating the dangers that environed us, upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, I was still unwilling for Georgia to secede. I thought it better that party should battle with party, section with section, inside the Union, for the adjustment of conflicts of interest, principles and policy. I thought it better, because secession was no redress for past grievances, and I doubted its adequacy to save us from greater future ills. But when Georgia took the step, though adverse to my judgment, I obeyed her behest and linked my destiny with her people. And now that we are all overwhelmed in common defeat, and adversity, I cordially unite with them, in this last effort, to restore the Union and, if possible, preserve constitutional government.

I have shown that the Constitution of the United States, as it emanated from its authors, ordained and established an Union, between co-equal States—a *Federal*, in contradistinction to a *National*, government, and that, in this peculiar feature, consists "its beauty" and efficiency, to which we are indebted for all the prosperity that we have hitherto enjoyed.

I shall next show that the past measures and avowed future policy of the dominant party, whether so designed or not, must, if made permanent, destroy its federal feature, and convert our government into an elective centralism which like Aaron's rod, will swallow up the reserved rights of the States and extinguish "the States Sovereignties," forever. It cannot be denied that, if the Convention of 1787 had incorporated into the Constitution the proposition of Mr Hamilton, to confer on Congress the "power of passing all laws whatsoever" and upon the President the authority to appoint the State Governors; and the proposition of Mr. Randolph, to give to Congress the right to negative all acts passed by the several State Legislatures, and to coerce the *States* to submit to all acts passed by Congress; and the proposition of Mr. Patterson, to clothe the Supreme Court of the United States with the power to review and reverse the decisions of the State Courts—I say if these propositions had been adopted, it cannot be denied, that our government, instead of being *Federal*, would have been *National*—an elective Centralism. But the party in power has, in fact, or effect, exercised all these terrific powers. The Convention refused to give Congress the right to coerce States. This party has assumed and exercised it. The Convention refused to make the General Government supreme over the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments of the several States; but Congress has usurped and exercised such supremacy over ten States of the Union. It has asserted the right to dictate the formation of their Constitutions; by its own enactments, it has deposed their Governors and Judges and regulated the question of citizenship and the elective franchise. Congress has gone even beyond all this. It has emasculated the constitutional functions of the Federal Executive, fettered the Supreme Court of the United States, and so intimidated its Judges that they shrink from the decision of cases involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. If these are not alarming strides to centralism, it is difficult to conceive what would be. If these do not tend to overthrow constitutional government, in the name of reason and justice what measures of legislation would lead to the result? But this great party of centralism glory in their achievements and, in the Chicago Platform, congratulate the country upon their success, and pledge themselves to perpetuate and make permanent their policy—that is to erect an elective despotism upon the ruins of our constitutional Republic. We have seen the benign fruits of the Constitution, produced through a period of thirty years of peace and prosperity; how we advanced in all the elements of greatness and power. Now, what are the fruits of less than three years' administration of the government, in disregard of that Constitution, and upon the principles of centralism? They are sectional hatred and strife, prolonged and intensified; the Union dissevered; ten states denied equality and representation; governments forced upon them by the bayonet; agriculture, manufactures and commerce languishing; industry paralyzed; labor deranged, demoralized and subverted; an overwhelming and crushing public debt. What true patriot North, South, East or West, will hesitate to repudiate this most egregious policy of despotism and restore, to its wonted supremacy the Constitution of our forefathers?

In order to sustain the general charge of the tendency of the measures and policy of the dominant party to Centralism and Despotism, let us consider some of their specific acts:

I. From the foundation of the government, the right of the several States to fix the qualifications of citizenship and suffrage has never been doubted, much less denied. But, in the Reconstruction Acts, Congress has assumed absolute control over this whole subject, so far as concerns the ten Southern States, to which those acts apply. Slavery being abolished, they confer citizenship and the right to vote upon the negroes of those States, together with social, civil and political equality, with the white population; and with this, they couple disfranchisement of the latter to an extent supposed to be sufficient to give to the former the ascendancy at the ballot-box. By a pretended amendment to the Constitution, this Radical change in our system is guaranteed to be perpetual; whilst it is distinctly announced in the Chicago platform "that it was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice and *must be maintained.*"

II. The equality of the States, in rights and dignity, is fully recognized, in numerous provisions of the Constitution. And it was even declared, by unanimous resolve of Congress, at the commencement of the unhappy conflict of arms between the States, that the war was not waged "in any spirit of opposition, nor for any purpose of conquest or of subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, *with all the dignity,* EQUALITY *and rights of the several States unimpaired,*" &c. But in the face of these recognitions of the equality of the States, the Chicago platform boldly asserts that though the Southern States shall not decide, for themselves, the question of citizenship and suffrage, yet, that, in all the other States, termed loyal, it properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. Congress has not only asserted, but exercised, the right to form and erect new States within the the jurisdiction of ten of the States of the Union, and decided who shall constitute those States irrespective of the will of the people. Their sovereignty has been overthrown; a new people, unknown to the Constitution and the whole theory and practice of our political system, has been created, composed, to a large extent, of emancipated slaves and clothed with power to form State governments. All this is in direct and palpable conflict with the 3d Article and 4th section of the Constitution, which declares, among other things, * * * "that no new State shall be formed or erected, within the jurisdiction of any other State * * * * without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress." What is a State in the sense we are now considering? It is not mere territory, embracing mountains and valleys, plains and rivers; but it means the civil organization of a community into Executive, Legislative and Judiciary powers—thus the actual *government*. Vattel defines a State to be a body politic or society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their usual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength." Such a government Georgia had, fully organized and operative, "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed" and founded upon the sovereignty of the people. Congress abolished that government and suppressed the sovereignty of the State. It determined who should constitute the people of the State. It compelled conventions, at the point of the bayonet, to organize a new government. It reserved to itself the right to approve or reject the Constitution. If this is not the formation or rejection of a "new State" within the jurisdiction of another State, this language of the Constitution is useless verbiage.

I am tempted to pause here and comment upon this monstrous wrong. Its history, unless it be the destruction of the national sovereignty of Poland in 1792 and her partition between Prussia, Russia and Austria—an act which has challenged the execration of all Christian powers. But nations, like individuals, are subject to the law of retribution. In less than twenty years those proud despotisms received their punishment. Suwarrow sacked Warsaw, and the city of Moscow was laid in ashes in sight of a Polish army led by Bonaparte. How humiliating the treaty of Tilsit and the Peace of Vienna! by which the partitioning powers lost as much territory as they respectively acquired by the division of their spoil! Such was the rapid vengeance which Providence sent close upon the heels of spoliation to demonstrate to the world that the destruction of the sovereignty of a people is the most atrocious of national crimes. It is not for me to say what is the retribution that awaits those who have, by force, suppressed the sovereignty of ten States of this Union. As I can pray for nothing better for the South and the whole country, so I pray for nothing worse to them than their overthrow and expulsion from power.

IV. But the authority to perpetrate all these outrages upon the people of the Southern States is claimed upon the ground that secession and its consequences, the disturbed relation between the seceding States and the Federal Union, presented an exigency for Congressional action, and that it was, therefore, necessary to legislate for reconstruction "outside of the Constitution." Now, according to the rule of construction adopted by every respectable statesman of America, from 1787 down to the moment when the centralists discovered another, Congress can exercise no powers but such as are delegated, and where the Constitution is silent the authority of Congress ends. But this new rule assumes that where the Constitution is silent, some unwritten law begins. What that unwritten law is, or what its limits, no man knows. Judging by the practice of Congress under it, it is the law of naked discretion. Of all the pretensions set up by the dominant party in justification of their aggressions upon constitutional government and the sovereignty of the people of the several States, this is the most alarming. For it is despotism undisguised. Its every announcement should move the public heart throughout the length and breadth of the land, and summon every patriot to the rescue of popular liberty from the deadly grasp of usurpation.

The changed relation between the negro and the white population of the Southern States, produced by the abolition of slavery, presents, for solution, one of the gravest social problems that ever claimed the consideration of Statesmen. Lord Durham

expressed the opinion, many years ago, that the French and British inhabitants of Canada, being two distinct races, could not live peacefully together. It must be confessed, however, that experience, especially in the United States, does not sustain its correctness. The Irish, French, German, Dutch, etc., have, in the main, fraternized peaceably with us, enjoyed prosperity and made good and useful citizens. But it remains to be tested whether the negro and white races of the Southern States can dwell together in harmony on the platform of civil and political equality. On this question the four ablest statesmen of this country since the extinction of the great lights of our revolutionary period—Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Douglas, representative men of the several sections in which they lived—have distinctly spoken. Clay was the matchless orator and party leader. His lips, touched with the honey of the mystic bee, enchained listening senates and thrilled the multitude. When sections wrangled and schism was imminent over this great heart, ever gushing with the waters of conciliation and concord, all parties shook hands and smoked the calumet of peace. Calhoun was the deep philosophic expounder of theoretic government and the Constitution. His analysis was thorough, his logic irresistible and his penetration keen and bright as the glance of prophecy. Predicting remote effect from their causes, his mind revealed in the regions of the future, and if he was believed by many to be "an abstractionist," it was because, in thought, he was half a century ahead of the time and generation which he served and illustrated. Webster's intellect was colossal; in every arena he was a giant, and when the depths of his soul were stirred, his eloquence combined the majesty and grandeur of Niagara. Douglas, scarcely inferior to any of the three in their exalted traits, surpassed them all in practical statesmanship. In sagacity to conceive, ability to advocate and courage to execute schemes for the solution of difficult problems in legislation and politics that threatened discord and disunion he was without a peer in the galaxy of American statesmen. His fame rests upon his devotion to the right of self-government in State and territory. They were all glorious men and devoted patriots. Clay, though always an emancipationist through State action, never dreamed that the negro should be elevated in this country to equality with the white man.

In the Senate of the United States, February 13th, 1840, referring to this question, Mr. Clay said:

"He called the writer's (i. e., the author of '*Thoughts on Domestic Slavery*') attention to the illustration given to his argument, by Lord Durham, in his report, on the condition of Canada, submitted to the British Government. He expressed the firm conviction that whoever would read that report would come to the same conclusion which was arrived at by the author of *Thoughts on Domestic Slavery*. Lord Durham states, as his decided opinion, after much observation of the French and British residents in Canada, that they cannot live together harmoniously and that it is utterly impossible to hope for peace and tranquility in those provinces, except by making one portion of the inhabitants subordinate to the other."

Here Mr. Clay did not speak dissentingly of even the opinion of Lord Durham in relation to the incompatibility of two distinct European races; but that whoever would read his report would agree with the author of "Thoughts on Domestic Slavery," who maintained the incompatibility between the African and Caucasian races in the Southern States. Mr. Calhoun so understood him; for he immediately rose and expressed his gratification "to hear the Senator assent to so important a principle in application to the condition of the South," and Mr. Clay did not object to this construction of his language.

In the same debate, and on the same day, Mr. Calhoun said:

"He had, several years since, stated the same in more specific terms; that it was impossible for two races, so dissimilar in every respect as the European and African that inhabit the Southern portion of this Union, to exist together, in nearly equal numbers, in any other relation than that which existed there."

On the same occasion and day, Mr. Webster said:

"He would say one word, as to the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) and his friend from Kentucky (Mr. Clay,) that two distinct races of men cannot live in the same community, without one being subject to the other. He had not a word to say about *distinction of colors*, as in that case the proposition might be true. But the general proposition that the two races cannot live together in the same community he revolted at. * * * *He spoke of color*—that was a distinct question."

Therefore, while Mr. Webster repudiated the general proposition of Lord Durham, as to the incompatibility between two distinct Caucassian races, he did not dissent from the particular proposition maintained by Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, as to the incompatibility betwen the African and European races of the Southern States. He had nothing to say against it.

Mr. Douglass, though an anti-slavery man, was always outspoken on this question. His remarkable words, uttered on several occasions, are fresh in our recollection. That

"This is a white man's government, made by white men, for the government of white men."

But the Centralist of the present day, wiser than our forefathers, wiser than the sages of our immediate predecessors, wiser than the Constitution, have cut this Gordian knot by a single stroke of the sword. In contempt of philosophy and authority, they have settled the question of compatibility between the two races, by *Statute*, and decreed that they *shall* live together on terms of social, civil and political equality. Nay! they have gone farther. The whole tenor and spirit of the reconstruction scheme of Congress, from the Fourteenth Amendment, to the last "supplemental act," contemplates the subordination of the white to the negro race, in the Southern States. Language fails to characterize this shocking outrage—shocking to the moral sentiment of christendom and christian civilization. If it were legitimate to search for the motives that prompt erroneous action, it would be difficult not to suppose that the Centralists designed, by this scheme, the perpetuation of their present dominion; that, less solicitous for the general welfare and especially the good of the negro than for political ascendency, the intention was to use his vote for party aggrandizement.—Indeed, they scarcely deny what their actions so forcibly indicate; for it has been avowed by some of their prominent leaders that the success of their party demanded the full consummation of their measures. But we are dealing with facts and principles, and, therefore, I shall not deny to them the benefit of that courtesy which should characterize all discussions, to-wit: That both contestants are actuated by equally upright purposes. The argument is so overwhelmingly against our antagonists that its force is made weaker, instead of stronger, by imputing base motives or indulging in bitter invectives against them. They professed, as we have previously noted, that the war was waged alone "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union." If this purpose had been adhered to, when the Confederate forces were overpowered, the triumph of the Federal arms (viewing the subject from the Northern standpoint) would have been a triumph of the Constitution and the Union; and if victory had been considered and so acted upon, restoration to friendly and constitutional relations between the belligerents would have happily and speedily ensued. But unfortunately the victors viewed and treated it as a *sectional* triumph of the North over the South; and that having demonstrated the superiority in the material resources of war, it was incumbent upon them to *govern* the Southern States, and that, too, upon principles of legislation not general in their operation, not applied to the whole Union and utterly unknown to the Constitution. Why adopt such a line of policy as this? If the object of the war was really "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union," why not recognize that supremacy when the Confederate arms were overthrown? Why not permit the breach in the Union to heal?

From this succinct glance at "the political situation" and the measures and policy of the dominent party, arise the following issues to be decided by the approaching Presidential election:

I. Shall this Government be preserved as it emanated from the Convention of 1787—a *Federal Republic*, instead of a consolidated *National Centralism?*

II. Shall the *equality* of the States, as co-confederates, each sovereign in itself, except to the extent of the powers *delegated* to the general government, be maintained?

III. Shall the right of self-government and the consequent right defining and fixing the qualifications of citizenship of suffrage, which, under our system, properly belongs to each State, be recognized and enforced?

IV. Shall the emancipated negroes be elevated to political equality with the white citizens, against the consent of the people, and thus invested with political dominion over those States in which they numerically preponderate, and thus become a controling element in the Government of the United States?

V. Shall it be sanctioned that Congress has the right to suppress State Sovereignties, abolish State Governments and "form or erect new States without the jurisdiction of other States," without the consent of States concerned?"

VI. Shall Congress be permitted to disregard and legislate "outside of the Constitution;" or in other words, when Congress, influenced by passion, or caprice, or even calm reason, shall have before them a subject concerning which the Constitution is silent or does not furnish authority, will it be sanctioned by the people that they may legislate according to their *discretion?*

VII. Shall the Southern States be reinstated with all their rights of equality and self-government in their normal relations to the Union and the Union itself restored upon the basis of the Constitution?

VIII. Shall the Constitution be again practically recognized as the supreme law of the land, and by its wise and just enforcement, dispense like blessings upon all the States of the Union?

There are many other questions of interest involved in the political contest now in progress, such as extravagant expenditures, corruption in high places, taxation, the reduction of the public debt, etc.—but they are so subordinate to those which I have designated that I shall not enter upon their discussion. If those great constitutional issues be correctly decided by the people and the administration be entrusted to those who will, in good faith, obey the Constitution, the evils of the times will soon be corrected, harmony restored, prosperity renewed and the Goverment will move forward, to be felt only by the blessings it will bestow. That the measures and avowed policy of the dominant party do present then, as the overshadowing and all engrossing questions of the canvass, cannot be truthfully denied. General Grant, as the candidate of this party, is the representative of those measures and policy, and if elected will execute and enforce them. His election will be regarded as a popular endorsement of them, and having, as he has declared in his letter of acceptance, no policy of his own, not in harmony with the will of the people, he may well conclude, and will conclude, that it is their will that he shall carry them into effect, in spirit, and in letter. I say nothing in abatement of the claims of General Grant upon the admiration and confidence of his party—nothing in disparagement of his personal qualities or mental endowments, of his capabilities as a statesman—nothing derogatory to his fame as a military chieftain. He is said to be generous and magnanimous. I am glad of it. He is said to be talented. I rejoice at it. Some award to him high qualities of statesmanship. I sincerely hope it is true Many believe that he will be Conservative, if elected, and that he has the nerve to check and restrain the headlong extravagance of his party. I pray for the realization of this prognostic. In a word, if elected, I sincerely wish that he may exhibit all those admirable traits and qualities which his friends and admirers say he possesse. It will be all the better for the country. But if he were infinitely superior to all that is claimed for him, by his warmest supporters, his election to the Presidency would be a dire calamity to the country; *because it would be the popular approval of measures and policies fatal to our system of Republican Government and the perpetuation of the domination of a political party, whose principles lead to despotism.*

Upon all the grave questions, the Democratic party distinctly join issue with our opponents. The Constitution of the United States embodies their political creed; and they insist that all the States shall enjoy the rights, security and protection which it guarantees. They demand the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution; that the regulation of the elective franchise, in the States, shall be left where it has always been until it was removed by the "Reconstruction Acts," with the citizens of the States; that the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy, shall be abolished; that the rightful authority and independence of the Executive and Judiciary Departments of the Government shall be restored, and that the military shall be made subordinate to the civil powers to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword shall cease. With these and other less important principles touching finance, taxation, economy of expenditures and the purity of public functionaries, the Democracy come before the country for its decision. Seymour is their representative. As I said nothing in disparagement of General Grant, I shall indulge in no fulsome admiration of the Democratic candidate. It is but simple justice to remark, however, that he a polished, urbane, Christian gentleman of conceded ability, and that his past experience in public affairs entitles him to our confidence as a statesman. His election will be a popular endorsement of the principles and policy of the Democratic party; he stands pledged to adhere to them in administering the government, and in the redemption of that pledge rests our best and only hopes for the preservation of constitutional liberty.

The position, designs and sentiments of the Southern people are grossly misrepresented. Why and with what motives I shall not attempt to say. It may be from honest ignorance of the truth; or, it may be with the design to influence the people of the North in thesr choice between the two opposing candidates, and thus to prevent our restoration to our civil rights in the Union. But from whatsoever consideration, we *are* misrepresented. I *know* it, so far as the people of Georgia are concerned, and I fully *believe* it, in reference to those of the other States. It is asserted that we are ready and willing at any moment to renew the war, and are rebellious against the government. No facts exist to sustain such a charge. On the contrary, the conduct of our people since the surrender demonstrates its falsehood. We have acted in good faith. True, we opposed the Reconstruction scheme of Congress: but we did so, first, because we had already organized our State government under the President's policy; and secondly, because we considered the scheme unconstitutional and fatal to our every interest—social, civil and political. Was there any crime in this, and especially when it is remembered that Congress *graciously* invited us to accept or disapprove it, though with threats of confiscation and disfranchisement we if do the latter? But the scheme has been consummated in Georgia, and what is our deportment now? Are we armed, organized, and drilling like the negroes? Are we offering any forcible resistance to the State government that has been formed *for us* under the dictation of the bayonet? No, not at all. We recognize and obey it as the government *de facto* established in lieu of that which was acceptable to the people, but overthrown by military power. If we deny its validity, *de jure*, we appeal, not to force, but to the ballot box—to the patriotism and justice of our countrymen—for redress. We have had enough bloodshed. We desire nothing so much as peace—the peace of concord and fraternity—the peace of constitutional Union.

We are charged with the design to remit the negroes back to bondage. Perhaps the poor deluded, credulous creatures, having their apprehensions excited by designing bad men, are preparing to resist such an attempt. This may possibly explain their military organizations and secret drilling. But they and all the world may rest assured that no such design exists among the people of the South—certainly not among the people of Georgia. The loss of capital invested in slave property was a heavy blow, and the derangement of our labor system which checked our prosperity was felt throughout the whole country. But we have in good faith submitted to it. We could not if we would, and we would not if we could, reduce the negroes again to bondage. We consider their freedom as a fact accomplished, never to be disturbed. We recognize slavery as staked upon the issue of secession, and *that* being decided against us, we realized that the institution fell with it. Hence, the constitutions formed by the seceding States, under President Johnson's policy—every one of them—contained the prohibition of slavery.—Great as is the loss in property to the people of the South, caused by emancipation, the change is not void of some compensatory features. It has relieved slave owners of a weight of responsibility that was burdensome; it has freed us from the slanderous tongues and pens and the pseudo-philanthropists of the world; and it ought to silence forever the wrangle over the question of the negro, which has agitated the country for thirty years. Emancipation is a small evil compared with that arising from the attempt on the part of Congress to regulate the social, civil and political status of the freedmen in the several States. From habit, association and interest, the feeling between the two races was kind and friendly. It would remain so, but for the pragmatical interference of unprincipled adventurers who excite the passions of the blacks against the whites for political purposes. If the dominant party had been satisfied with emancipation and left the relations between the races to the normal action of the principles of assimulation and growth which obtain, even in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, and especially potent in the organizations of communities, a few years would have brought adjustments mutually beneficial, and the shock to labor, capital and society would soon have ceased to be felt. This was the path of duty and policy clearly indicated by the character of our joint system of government—State and Federal—and by sound phylosophy and statesmanship. But when the effort is made to render them equal with the Caucasian race of the Southern States by *statutory enactment;* when they are clothed suddenly with political rights which they are too ignorant to understand and wisely exercise; when, by extensive disfranchisements of the white citizens, they are placed numerically in the ascendancy so as to control the formation and ratification of State constitutions and direct legislation, it is folly to expect anything but discontent in the minds of the white, and insolence in the bosoms of the negro population. This is the source of instances of collision and violence which occasionally occur in the South. But under no aspect do we expect or desire the re-establishment of slavery. Let me say, however, to the colored people, and to reflecting men all over the country, that, whether so designed or not, the principles and policy of the centralist if permitted to progress in the line of their legitimate tendency, must make slaves of us all, white and black, must lead to despotism that will open the sweat of toil, wax insolent in the possession of conscious dominion, and wield political power to pamper and aggrandize its minions. If we wish to escape bondage and enjoy constitutional liberty, let us all, black and white, support the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

It is pretended that those who are called loyal men and Union men, are not safe in the South; that they are liable to insult and violence, merely on account of their political sentiments. This is totally untrue. That those who flourish under these titles are sometimes snubbed and not recognized among gentlemen, is certainly true; and lawless men, such as are to be found in all sections, occasionally maltreat them. But I venture to say, that any man north of the Potomac, whatever may be his political opiuions, can travel on foot from Richmond to New Orleans, without molestation, if he show, by his intercourse, that he is a gentleman. The truth is, we desire good men from any and all sections to settle among us. Let them come and bring their capital, whether it consists of money, enterprise, muscle or brains. We have land abundant and cheap, natural resources—coal, timber, water power, iron and copper—unlimited. Ye honest, industrious, peace-loving men of the North, East and West, come and be with us and of us. We'll bid you welcome and join our energies to develop those resource and build up our prosperity, and quicken—if Congress will permit—to its wonted step our march to a glorious civilization.

Equally groundless is the imputation, perpetually repeated, that we are disloyal to the Flag the Union and the Constitution. The Flag, as displayed among us for three years, has been the sign of oppression, that indicated the headquarters of Freedmen's Bureaus, or military satraps, with their narrow prison cells and sweat-boxes; or of military commissions to try civilians, imprisoned without warrant and denied an impartial jury; the Union, as it is proffered to us, is not the Union of equal States, but the *Unity* of empire; and the Constitution, administered by Congress, is the unwritten law of their own *discretion.* These we do not love. But let the Stars and Stripes be unfurled over us, as the insignia and pledge of protection and justice; offer us the Union of Washington and his compatriots—the Union of co-equal States; give us the *Constitution of* 1776, fairly and honestly administered and enforced, and then the world shall see whether our hearts are true to these emblems, symbols and canons of liberty. Do this, and if we fail to respond to the call of patriotic duty, at the sacrifice of blood and life, if necessary, but not until then may we be stamped with the brand of infidelity to our country.

I most cordially endorse and appropriate the following extracts from the White Sulphur Springs letter of Gen. Lee and others to Gen. Rosecrans, as a faithful and true representation of the attitude, sentiments and feelings of our people:

"As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof. The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and that they oppress them, if in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relation between the two races brought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute an important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of means of subsistence and become paupers on the public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, therefore, prompts the whites of the South to extend the negroes care and protection.

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"It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, for obvious reasons, are opposed to any system of laws which will place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the injury of the public.

"The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and a restoration to the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as most serious obstacles to prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution, and desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which is justly regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent upon peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of the country."

If I possessed the gift of exhortation, I would make an appeal that should reach every voter in the land, in language that should stir every emotion of patriotism and present every consideration that should prompt the citizen to perform his highest and holiest duty. This is the most vital contest that has ever been submitted to the people of the United States. There never was an occasion—there never can be one in the future—which so imperatively demanded the oblivion of all past divisions and the bitterness which the recent conflict of arms may have engendered.

Fellow-Citizens of Georgia: To you I may venture to speak without arrogance. I have received at your hands the highest honors within your power to bestow. I have evinced my gratitude, by executing every trust confided to me, faithfully and to the best of my poor ability. I feel that my public career is ended, and I am unconscious of any selfish purposes to influence my conduct as a citizen. Some of you have differed from me as to the acceptance of the scheme of Congressonal Reconstruction; you differed from me on the ratification of the Constitution. I regret that we could not all see and think alike. This, however, was not to be expected. It was your right, as it was mine, to form your own opinions and act upon them. But now the work is done and all candid men should see it is a failure in the main; and that to the extent that it proves to be a success, it is a success at the sacrifice of the welfare of our State; that those, under whose dictation it has been accomplished, defy the Constitution and propose measures and policies that lead to despotism; and that the features of "Relief" which induced them to vote for ratification has proved to be a cheat and delusion. It matters not, in this contest, whether you are Democrats or Whigs—you are Georgians, proud of the glorious old Commonwealth; you are the friends of the Constitution and would see it obeyed and respected by every department of the Government; you are opposed to usurpation, and cannot sanction the concentration of all power, State and Federal, in Congress so as to render that branch of the General Government supreme and irresponsible. Then, regardless of former political distinctions, let us unite together in the interests of Georgia's honor and prosperity, and in the interests of popular liberty, and strike another bold and manly blow for Constitutional Government. Organize for the conflict; organize in every county and district; arouse the people from fatal lethargy; arouse them not by words of denunciation; not by appeals to their prejudices and pasions, but to their reason and patriotism. The stake is valuable above all earthly price; it is Good Government for ourselves and posterity.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DuBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

APOLOGY.—We surrender our entire editorial space this morning to the concluding portion of the great letter of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, with the assurance that it will repay our readers for an attentive perusal. We trust the Democratic papers North will give extensive circulation, in their section, to the manly and patriotic utterances of this letter. Were our real position understood at the North, Radical misrepresentation would no longer mislead the people there. Georgia speaks to them through the voice of her gifted and eloquent son. We ask them to lend and attentive ear.

THE MONROE ADVERTISER.—The card, of this sterling paper appears in our columns this morning. The Advertiser is published at Forsyth, and has the largest circulation of any country paper published in Middle Georgia.

Judge Jacob, the editor, is in our city, and will call upon the merchants for advertising patronage. We warmly commend the Judge and his paper as worthy of their liberal support.

CHEERING NEWS FROM INDIANA.—Gentlemen just returned from a visit to different sections of Indiana give the most encouraging accounts of the canvass there. They say the Democrats are confident of the election of Hendricks, and that the State will go for Seymour and Blair. The skies are brightening around.

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.—The Richmond Examiner concludes an article on the subject of the fate of the negro, with the following truthful remarks, which we commend to the attention of the colored people: "There is no party in the North, nor any part of any party, which secretly desires to see the whites of the South ruled by negroes, and the Southern States made negro provinces. Far less do any avow it. In the long run, 'blood is thicker than water,' even among the most unprincipled men of the white race. Nothing is clearer, in the future, than the fact that the negro will be cast aside by the Radicals as soon as he has served their purposes in the present contest. And if it is a safe prediction that the negro will have no more implacable enemies than those who now profess to be their peculiar friends, just so soon as these professions are no longer profitable. If it were necessary to sustain this opinion, which is based on general principles, by specific proofs, nothing is easier than to point to the course of the Radicals in the Georgia Legislature, and even the conduct of the Radical Central Committee in this city."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, September 30.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and took up House bills on their second reading.
Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to incorporate the Rome Mutual Insurance Company. Passed.

Bill to amend the Princeton Factory charter in Clarke county. Passed.

Bill to authorize the Trustees of the University of Georgia, to provide for the Agricultural education of students. Passed.

Bill to authorize the Governor to appoint Tax Collectors in counties where vacancies exist Lost.

Mr. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Committee to investigate the State Railroad books, etc, asks for more time. Granted.

Bill granting divorce to Allen Box and Rachel Box. Passed.

Bill to authorize the Secretary of State to have a correct map of the State drawn. Passed

Bill to establish houses of refuge in the counties of the State. Lost.

Bill to compel police officers to wear badges. Lost.

Bill to prohibit trespassing on private and public lands. Postponed.

Bill to incorporate American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company. Lost.

Bill to establish a State police. Lost.

A bill to extend the time of holding elections in this State. (Keeping open the polls two days—1st day no negro to go in one hundred yards of the polls; 2d day no white man to go within one hundred yards.) Lost.

A bill to increase the license of liquor dealers. Lost.

House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Meeting of the Citizens of Albany.
Resolutions of the Right Kind.

From the Albany News.]

ALBANY, GA., Sept. 26, 1868.

According to previous notice, a large meeting of the citizens of Albany was held at the Court House.

On motion, Gen. G. J. Wright was called to preside over the meeting, and Geo. Macauly to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Wm. E. Smith, it was resolved that the Chair appoint a committee of ten, to report matter for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as that committee:

Wm. E. Smith, L. E. Welch,
P. J. Strozier, B. G. Lockett,
F. M. Thompson, Jos. Thorne,
Dr. Wm. Davis, R. D. Mallary,
Judge D. A. Vason, Dr. B. M. Cromwell.

The Committee through their Chairman, made a report and presented for the consideration of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

We, a portion of the citizens of Dougherty county, irrespective of color or party affiliations, in view of the recent disturbance in the county of Mitchell, and the consequent excitement in this city and county, have assembled to give a public expression of our views and opinions, do

Resolve, That without inquiry into the cause, or into the results of the Camilla affray, we sincerely and deeply regret its occurrence, and we trust that the good sense, patience and forbearance of our fellow-citizens, in this and adjoining counties, may induce all evil disposed persons to desist from future breaches of the public peace, and all acts and expressions tending thereto.

Resolved, That, while excepting such residents of Dougherty county who were of, and a part of the procession, and were present and took part in said affray, we repel the mean insinuation, that our fellow-citizens, either directly, or indirectly, aided in contributing to its occurrence, or in giving countenance thereto, and especially do we say, from satisfactory evidence in our possession, that the report that arms and ammunition have been recently received by the commission house of Rust, Johnston & Co., and by them, or other persons for them, either directly, or indirectly, furnished to parties in Mitchell county, before the affray, during its continuance, or since, is false and untrue in every particular; and we are further satisfied, that neither J. W. Armstrong, Jr., or any other member of the Democratic Club, or any other citizen of this place, visited Camilla previous to the affray, with a view of instigating it, or otherwise preparing its occurrence.

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the good people of Mitchell county, we can assure all interested, that this unhappy disturbance of the public peace will undergo a searching judicial investigation, and that the wrong doers will be brought to trial and punished.

Resolved, That we see no necessity for a military force in this city, or adjoining counties; we believe the civil authorities are amply sufficient to suppress all attempts to break the peace, and punish such offenders; but should a force become necessary we pledge ourselves to the Sheriff of this county, and to all other civil officers in authority, to aid in a lawful manner, in the suppression of every attempt to break the peace, in the maintenance of law and order, and in the enforcement of Gov. Bullock's late proclamation; and at the same time declare, that we will frown down any effort to prevent the assembling of any portion of our people for the purpose of counsel or discussion.

Resolved, That we solicit all good men, white and black, and irrespective of party affiliations, to co-operate with us in maintaining peace, suppressing disorder, and promoting harmony with all classes and colors; and we especially enjoin upon all, the necessity of wise counsel, patience, forbearance, and reference to the laws of the land for a settlement of every dispute.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the city paper, and a copy forwarded to Gov. R. B. Bullock and our Representatives and Senators in the State General Assembly; also a copy to Capt. Mills, U. S. A.

W. E. SMITH, Chairman.
D. E. Welch, F. M. Thompson,
B. M. Cromwell, Jos. Thorne,
Peter J. Strozier, B. G. Lockett,
R. D. Mallary, Wm. L. Davis,
Committee.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes on Wednesday:

A feature of the dry goods auction today, was a large offering by a leading house, of veils, bareges, bombazines, mousselines de laine, French merinoes and Empress cloths, of late importation. The attendance of both city and country buyers was quite numerous. All of the catalogue was run off at good prices, except the merinoes, many of which were passed, the bids being below the views of the sellers. Another house offered woolens, tailoring goods, velvets, etc. The attendance here was very large, the bidding spirited, and the prices (especially those of woolens) satisfactory. The catalogue was run off without duplicates. Another house sold ribbons and silk velvets, all of which were readily taken, at prices which make the sale one of the most successful of the season.

New Advertisements.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND
Annuity Company,
Of New York,
Chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1862.

ROBT. L. CASE, President
THEO. R. WITMORE, Vice President,
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNDER the judicious management of its able officers and directors, its growth in the public confidence is shown by its steady growth in business, to which we would call your attention, the increase being nearly as rapid as that of any other company in the United States, as follows:

New Policies / Year	No of Poli's issu'd each year	Gross Rec's	Am't Ins'd by new poli's	Total Gross Ass'ts	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets
1862	211	23,423	489,000	122,857	12,877
1863	888	80,538	1,939,550	160,092	37,235
1864	1,403	149,411	2,819,743	249,831	89,739
1865	2,134	323,827	4,841,280	425,027	175,196
1866	3,325	603,651	7,596,509	753,398	328,371
1867	4,094	880,000	9,070,805	1,286,390	532,992

While not wishing to disparage any *reliable* Life Insurance Company, but rather bidding them all God speed in their noble work, the General Agent, in introducing this Company to the attention of the people of Georgia, feels warranted in saying that it stands second to none in its advantages and adaptedness to the present financial condition of the South.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every part of the State, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Address or call on W. S. TOWNSEND, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Office Whitehall street, over Force's Shoe Store.
oct1dtf

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
Fine Young Milch Cow.

I WILL sell, in front of my office, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, a splendid Four Gallon Cow and her CALF, fat and in fine condition.
G. W. ADAIR.
oct1 d1

Valuable Farm Near Cartersville.

I WILL sell low, or exchange for city property 380 acres valley land, two miles of Cartersville 180 cleared, hundred in woods—Limestone and Freestone water. Fine wheat, grass and clover land, and good range for stock. Dwelling of five rooms, out houses Gin House, &c.
G. W. ADAIR,
oct1-3t. Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

To Box Renters.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 1st, 1868.

PARTIES desiring to retain their boxes in this Office will call and settle the bill for rent, and postage by the 5th instant.
No bills will be sent out for collection.
oct1d3t THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

DR. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.
Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction House. oct1d1m*

The Monroe Advertiser,
(VOL. XIV.)

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any country newspaper published in Middle Georgia, and is the

Best Advertising Medium
FOR MERCHANTS,

and others who wish to place their business before the planters and farmers of this populous and wealthy section. The Advertiser circulates in the interior, away from the lines of railroad, and reaches a class of people among whom the daily journals are not taken—the sturdy yeomanry, the "backbone and sinew of the land," whose purse-strings are always unloosed. City merchants who have advertised in the columns of the Advertiser express themselves as every way satisfied with the result of their investment, and continue to give this journal their patronage.
Rates of advertising liberal. Address
JAMES P. HARRISON, Proprietor,
oct1d2t Box 79, Forsyth, Ga.

J. I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY
MILLER & BAILEY,
PROPRIETORS
ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Over Atlanta Ice House,
ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

PREPARED to print in the best style and at very low prices, for cash,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
BLANKS, of all Descriptions,
CIRCULARS,
Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business, Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags.
In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office.
Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30d1m

$1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.
General Southern Agency,

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars apply to L. E. CAUKLEY,
sep30d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga

HATS! HATS! HATS!
AT
J. M. HOLBROOK'S,
Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest styles just received.
Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry to their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away. sep30d2w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A LARGE HOUSE, containing four rooms, fire-place to each, a two room kitchen good well of water, stable, with large lot, situated on Jones street, near the Fair Ground, and convenient to the City Hall All the premises in first-rate order. Apply for particulars to
sep30d3t ISAAC B. PILGRIM.

A Few Boarders Wanted.

BY early application, a comfortable room, suitable for a small family or a couple of gentlemen and well furnished in every particular, may be obtained, together with board The residence is located on one of the most desirable streets in the city, within three minutes' walk of the National Hotel. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
sep30d3t

R. P. SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga. J. BERRIEN OLIVER, Late of Tallahassee, Fla.

SPENCER & OLIVER,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants, and General PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 182 Bay street, Hodgson's Block,
[P. O. Box 182.] Savannah, Ga.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made when required. sep29—diaw1m

Chinchilla Cloakings,

OPERA and French Flannels, for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Hosiery, Gloves,

RIBBONS, Satin, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Laces and Embroideries, for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

A Splendid Lot

OF Side-Striped Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c., for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Carpets of all Grades,

MATS, Rugs, Window Shades, Oil Cloth, &c., for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned is prepared to take risks on Dwellings, Store Houses, Stock in Trade, &c., &c., upon
Fair and Equitable Rates,
And will place them in only first class Insurance Companies—list of which can be seen at my office.
Mr. J. W. PEARCE will attend to all out door Examination of Risks.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD.
Office next door East Atlanta National Bank.
ATLANTA, Sept. 27, 1868. 1md

GRAND LODGE GA. F. A. M.

THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION will convene at the Masonic Hall, in Macon, on TUESDAY, the 27th of October (instead of Wednesday, as heretofore.) All Lodges are required to be represented by a proper officer, to send their Returns and Dues under seal. Delegates are required to appear in the regalia of their Lodge. By order of the M. W. Grand Master.
SIMRI ROSE,
Sept. 26, 1868. Grand Secretary.

Any Lodges needing Blank Returns will forward their orders to me at an early date.
Seals can be procured for Lodges at a moderate price.

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.
HARDEMAN & SPARKS,
Commission Merchants,
Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have sought to promote your interest and advance it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.
The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.
Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop.

TO THE SHIPPERS AND PRODUCERS
Of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE undersigned COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS of
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
Take pleasure in notifying the public that arrangements have been effected for storing and shipping by steam or sail direct to European and American ports, the cotton crop of these sections, the natural outlet of which is through our port; and hope, in affording every facility to receive a heavy increase over the large consignments of last season. We confidently express the belief that our city will be one of the best cotton markets this season in the United States.
Ferrell & Weslow, Bay street.
Davant & Waples, Bay street.
Adams, Washburn & Co., Stoddard's Lower Range.
Sloan, Groover & Co., Bay street.
John W. Anderson's Sons & Co., Drayton street.
Guerrard & Holcombe, Bay street.
P. H. Behn, Bay street.
L. J. Guilmartin & Co., Bay street.
E. W. Drummond & Bro., Bay street.
W. B. Griffin & Co., 98 Bay street.
H. H. Colquitt, 98 Bay street.
J. W. McDonald, Bay street.
Tison & Gordon, Bay street.
Austin & Mills, Bay street.
Wm. A. McKenzie, Bay street.
Harney & Co., No. 12, Stoddard's Upper Range.
Barnett & Co., No. 2, Stoddard's Lower Range.
T. F. Smith, Express Building, Bay street.
W. H. Stark & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, and Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Circular.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22 1868.

I. Donations marked and consigned to "The First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga." to be held in that city on the 6th October, proximo, will be transported free over this road.

II. Visitors attending the Fair above referred to will be returned free over this Road, upon presentation to the Conductor of a proper Certificate issued by the Secretary of the same, W. L. Abbott, Esq., that the holder was actually in attendance thereon, and had passed over the Georgia R. R. on his route thereto, such Certificates to be recognized until and inclusive of the 20th October.
S. K. JOHNSON,
sept 24—dtoct6 Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. VASON. JOHN A. DAVIS.
VASON & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Georgia,

Will practice in all the Courts of Southwestern Circuits and Pataula Circuit, and by special contract, in any county in the State.
Also, in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts.
Judge D. A. Vason having retired from the Bench, the old firm of Vason & Davis is restored and will be ready, as heretofore, to serve their friends professionally.
sep24-d1m

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE
Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are made Certain and Sure at all Seasons.
The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.
Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.
Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD

Passengers can purchase
THROUGH TICKETS
and have their
Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes
Via Augusta, Ga.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern
Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington, to Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta, baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:30 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

Passengers wishing to go North by sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. BOHLER,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sep. 28, 1868.

E GA. F. A. M.
COMMUNICATION will
asonic Hall, in Macon, on
of October (instead of
eretofore.) All Lodges are
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Dues under seal. Dele-
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M. W. Grand Master,
SIMRI ROSE,
Grand Secretary.

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sep28-3t

O. G. SPARKS.
& SPARKS,
Merchants,
Macon, Ga.
LANTERS
OUTHERN GEORGIA.
S we have served
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S AND PRODUCERS
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OTTON FACTORS AND
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cular.
RINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RAILROAD COMPANY,
a, Ga., Sept. 22 1868
t and consigned to "Fair
Atlanta, Ga." to be held in
October, proximo, will be
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g the Fair above referred
e over this Road, upon pre-
of a proper Certificate
y of the same, W. L. Abbot,
was actually in attendance
ed over the Georgia R. R.,
ch Certificates to be recei-
ve of the 20th October, 1868.
S. K. JOHNSON,
Assistant Superintendent.

JOHN A. DAVIS.
AVIS,
YS AT LAW,
, Georgia,
the Courts of Southwestern
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ND MAIL ROUTE
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Meals at regular Hours.
Line are Affable and
to Passengers.
GE OF CARS
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THER ROUTE.
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A. ROBERT
, Georgia Railroad

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

J. A. Oberro, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.
T. E. Evans, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.
T. Hammett, Marietta, Ga.
T. M. Burke, Preston, Ga.
Wm. McDuffee, Hawkinsville, Ga.
Tillman, Hogansville, Ga.
Woods, Barnesville, Ga.
Broadnax, Newnan, Ga.
Ragland, Talbotton.
James P. Harrison, Dahlonega, Ga.
Pettengill & Co., New York and Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for The Constitution at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorised to solicit business and receive money for The Constitution: Mr. David A. Walker, Mr. John T. Hall, of Atlanta. Mr. O. L. Lindsey, Albany, Ga. Mr. Robert Crawford, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. George Battey, of Atlanta. A. J. Scott, John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

West End Democratic Club.—Members Democratic Club, Black Hall District, will meet at West End next Saturday, 3d October, at four o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will attend the meeting.
S. J. Neal, Secretary.

New Styles of Carpets at Kendrick's.

G. W. Adair will sell a milch cow in front of his office this morning at 9 o'clock.

Wm. T. Newman, Attorney at Law, offers for sale a small dwelling house on Peters street.

See notice headed General Southern Agency.

Do you want the best and very latest style of hat? If you do, Holbrook is your man.

See notice of Thos. J. Simms, Postmaster.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, will sell low, a valuable farm near Cartersville, Ga.

Grand Lodge Ga., F. A. M., will convene at the Masonic Hall in Macon, on Tuesday the 27th of October.

Chinchilla Cloakings, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Window-Shades, Cassimeres, Jeans, etc., in abundance, at Chamberlin & Boynton's.

Persons wishing to insure property will find it to their interest to call on J. W. Shackelford, Alabama street, Atlanta.

Dr. J. A. Clopton promises to treat with success certain diseases mentioned in his advertisement. He is stopping at the United States Hotel.

Spencer & Oliver, Commission Merchants, Bay street, Savannah, are ready to make liberal advances on cotton, tobacco, etc., consigned to their firm.

John Smith, "or any other man," wanting a large house, containing four rooms, can rent the same by early application at this office, provided he is the right sort of a tenant.

A comfortable room, within three minutes' walk of the Car Shed, may be rented by applying at this office.

Dr. J. B. Reeves, whose card appears today, offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and its vicinity.
The Doctor, we are informed, has been engaged in a large hospital for two years.

Paschall House Drawing, Oct. 8th—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

We would call attention to certain facts set forth in an advertisement of Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, of New York. For further particulars call on W. S. Townsend, General Agent, at his office over Force's Shoe Store, Whitehall street.

Paschall House Drawing, Oct 8th.—Prizes valued at $500 000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

Typographical Errors.—The number of persons who participated in the great banquet of Tuesday evening were estimated at *two thousand* instead of five thousand, as stated in our issue of last evening.
Also, in our article headed "The Westmoreland-Lewis Correspondence," published in the same issue, for Col. D. W. *Phillips* read Col. D. W. Lewis.

Paschall House Drawing, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

Merchants' Exchange.—There will be a meeting of the members of this organization tonight, at the counting-room of Messrs. Glenn, Wright & Carr. Merchants who can and are willing to make suggestions as to the measures on foot to benefit the mercantile interests of the city, or who would learn what is being done in that direction, are most earnestly invited to be present.

Paschall House Drawing, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

City Improvements.—The magnificent ware house of Moore & Marsh, corner of Decatur and Pryor streets, is progressing rapidly under the superintendence of that eminent architect, Capt. Fay. When completed it will be one of the most elegant business houses in Atlanta.
The foundation of Collier's building, corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets, has been laid and the first story is well under way. It will be three stories high, and finished about the first of January. Dr. Taylor, we understand, will use it, as formerly, in driving the drug business.
The Georgia Railroad Depot is looming up in grand style. Messrs. Corput & Bass, architects, are pushing the work with vigor. This immense structure promises to be an ornament to the city.
To individualize the numerous improvements now going on in Atlanta would occupy half our space.

Paschall House Drawing, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at 500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

Post Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage in this office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, if not prepaid before the 5th of October:
Miss Sarah Queen, Augusta, Ga.
James C. Morrison, Bihobia, Miss.
J. V. White, Florena, Ind.
J. B. White, Concord, N. C.
A. A. Stewart, Conyers, Ga.
Mrs. E. G. Howard, Madison Station, Ala.
R. B. Kitchens, Gibson, Ga.
Thomas Ramsey, Senoria Station, Tenn.
Amanda and Eliza Castleberry, Macon, Ga.
C. V. Thompson, Savannah, Ga.
W. H. Baker, Cartersville, Ga.
Wm. D. Styles, Harper's Ferry, Va.
J. W. Story, Jonesboro, Ga.
Mrs. M. A. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
Wm. J. E. Bryant, Atlanta, Ga.
W. D. McCracken, Covington, Ga.
Col. A. V. Brumby, Shorter's Depot, Ala.
J. C. Daniel, Mailing Clerk.

On A Bender.

I saw a being young and fair
Go tripping down the thronged street,
The sunshine playing in her hair,
On velvet springs her tiny feet.

Her form a Parian statue rose,
Each limb fleet as a wild gazelle;
And more of poetry than prose,
Spoke in each movement of the belle.

An hour had passed and lo! I saw
A being sadly, sadly changed;
There was in every look a flaw,
Her every motion seemed deranged.

I saw the beaux her steps attend;
But she who late was blithe and fair
Now stooped to show the "Grecian Bend,"
And stooping lost each graceful air.

Be that however as it may,
I trust these lines will not offend;
And if my pen has gone astray,
Excuse it, fair one, when I say
'Twas ... by the "Grecian Bend."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions to Gen. Meade in Regard to the Mission of the Alabama Delegation.

Further Proceedings in the Surratt Case Improbable.

The Louisiana Senate and the State Registrars.

Death of a Prominent Tobacco Merchant.

Washington, September 30.—The following are the endorsements on the Alabama memorial and resolutions:

By the President referred to the Hon. Secretary of War for consideration and action.

By Secretary Schofield respectfully referred to General Meade for his action, under his instructions of August the 25th.

It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon the department commanders all powers which the laws allow, and it is the President's wish that, within the limits of his lawful authority, General Meade exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that, in any event, the peace may be preserved.

By the Adjutant General respectfully transmitted to General Meade for his guidance, by command of General Grant.

There are fifteen hundred Federal troops in Virginia.

Further proceedings in the Surratt case will depend upon the the action of the Grand Jury. Futher proceedings against him are improbable.

Revenue to-day $475,000.

Blair is here, and declines any demonstration. He departs westward to-morrow.

Colombia paid into the Treasury two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars for spoliation during the riot several years ago.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—The Senate Committee for the investigation of the Board of Registration, reported yesterday that the Board of Registrars, of which William Baker is Chairman, has given instructions to the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, that are wholly unwarranted in their theory, and entirely beyond the law of registration; that their action refusing to recognize naturalization papers from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh district courts, was wrong, the Board having no power to pass upon the validity of a judicial act, and these instructions deprive persons of the benefit of article 99 of the Constitution, which deprivation is unjust and clearly against the Constitution. The report was adopted.

Senator Bacon's bill confinining registrars within the law, passed the first reading and was made the special order for to-morrow.

Richmond, September 30.—James R. Caskie, a prominent tobacco merchant, died to-day.

London, September 30.—Jose and Manuel Conchs have pronounced for revolution. The people of Madrid and Garrison have followed. The Queen's statue was dragged through Madrid by the rebels.

Telegraphic Markets.

Mobile, September 30.—Market closed quiet; sales 300 bales; middlings at 23; receipts 696 bales; exports 75 bales.

New York, Sept. 30.—Cotton firmer and less active; sales 1,800 bales; middlings at 26a26½. Breadstuffs heavy at noon's decline. Provisions dull. Turpentine 44a44½. Rosin 2 50a7 50. Gold 140½. Sterling 8½. '62's 12½.

Augusta, Sept. 30.—Market active; sales 457 bales; receipts 452 bales; middlings at 23½.

Wilmington, September 30.—Spirits turpentine steady at 39. Rosin unchanged; strained 1 70; pale 5 50; No. 2, 2 17. Tar steady at 2 60. Cotton advanced; middlings at 23½.

Savannah, Sept. 30.—Cotton opened firm and closed active with an advance; middlings held at 24½a25; sales 410 bales; receipts 507 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 30.—Cotton active, and advanced ½a1c; sales 450 bales; middlings at 22½a23½; receipts 571.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Cotton advanced; middlings at 23½; sales 2 500 bales; receipts 1,451 bales; exports, Liverpool, 1 75. Sterling 50a52½. New York sight ½ discount. Gold 140. Flour dull; superfine 6 75. Corn firmer at 91a1 00. Oats scarce and firm at 58a60. Bran scarce at 1 17½. Hay unchanged. Pork dull at 30 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 12½; clear sides 16½. Lard, tierce, 19½; keg 21½.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—Cotton 26a26½. Flour better. Demand for wheat dull; very good to choice 2 25a2 55. Other grains and provisions firm. Virginias, old 46a47.

Liverpool, September 30—Evening.—Cotton active and advancing; uplands 10½a10½; Orleans 10½a10¾; sales 15,000.

The Attractions of the South.—No man who has traveled through the Southern States of this Union—and especially the great belt stretching from the Potomac by Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery and Jackson, onward to the Mississippi—will be unwilling to admit that he has passed over a region of country whose natural attractions and charms could not be surpassed in any part of the world.

Whether the traveler be enamored of a soft, genial and equable climate—of a region that lies high and dry, and is exceedingly healthy—of fruit trees and forest trees, plants and flowers, rich, varied and perennial—of a soil that is fertile in the highest degree, and productive of the greatest diversity of useful, wholesome and profitable articles of consumption and commerce—he will admit that in no respect could even his imagination rise higher than the actual facts that have come under his experience and observation.

Yet the whole of this supremely attractive region of country is merely settled by a thinly scattered population of whites and blacks.—*New York Times.*

☞ The Louisville and Nashville railroad has established a rate of $1 20 per bale, on cotton from Nashville to Louisville, and $1 70 per bale from Nashville to Cincinnati.

Local and Business Notices.

The Paschall House Drawing.—The eighth day of October, specified for the distribution of the *five hundred* magnificent prizes of this scheme, is nearly here, and those desirous of purchasing Certificates should do so at once, as the time is short. The Committee of Superintendence is composed of gentlemen holding the highest positions in their respective communities—Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. This Committee will control the drawing—neither manager, property-holders, nor agents having any thing to do with it. Under these circumstances, even the most suspicious must see that there can be no unfairness in giving every certificate a just showing for its chance. The Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, who has no connection with the Association, holds the unincumbered titles to each of the five hundred prizes, for the benefit of lucky holders of winning certificates. Mayor Thomas stands unimpeachable in the estimation of all the leading, honest and honorable citizens of St. Louis, on his probity of character. Where all is so fair, who should hesitate to invest the small sum of five dollars for a chance of becoming more than independent of want. The Paschall House is worth $280,000; Dan. Ables' Memphis residence $60,000, and eight other pieces of real estate, each one of which is worth not less than $10 000, besides four hundred and ninety other valuable prizes, worth from $50 to $1,500. These form the grand features of the drawing and either one well worth the risking of the small sum required. Certificates to be secured by personal application or by mail, of J. C. Jones, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, Atlanta. sep25-d1w

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar18—d1y

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 518.—The following were the drawn numbers September 30th, 1868:
78-58-41-2-3-23-39-55-36-62-17-31
oct1-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

Atlanta, Sept. 30, 1868.

There was but little done in our city yesterday in the way of trade.

Flour showed some activity, with a better feeling.

Bacon and Lard very quiet.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	3	@	18
Clear Ribbed Sides		@	17½
Plain Hams			
Canvassed Hams	20	@	23
Shoulders	15	@	
LARD—			
In Barrels		@	21
In Kegs and Cans	22	@	
BEESWAX—			
Common	30	@	35
Choice Yellow	36	@	38
DRIED FRUIT—			
Rough	9	@	10
Peeled	15	@	20
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.50	@	5.00
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel			1.00
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	5.00	@	5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@	5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@	6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@	7.00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel		@	95
Mixed or Yellow		@	95
Barley	2.20	@	2.50
Rye	1.40	@	1.50
Oats	60	@	65
Wheat, White	2.00	@	2.10
Red	1.80	@	2.00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1.40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2.75
Liverpool		@	3.00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar			5½
Pittsburg bar			6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8.50
NAILS—			
4s to 60s	6.00	@	6.25
3s common		@	7.00
3s fine		@	8.00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
¾ Shirtings			14
⅞ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	28	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40.00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36.00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@	20
Clarified per lb	16	@	17½
New Orleans	14	@	16
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	40	@	45
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50.00
Patapsco Guano		@	75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	50	@	60
Medium	70	@	75
Good medium	80	@	85
Fine	90	@	1.00
Choice	1.10	@	1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 41 cents; selling at 43 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 22 cents; selling at 27 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.			
Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	7a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	7a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a
Bank State Ga.	a22	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a
SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.			
Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a50	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters, & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75
ALABAMA BANK NOTES.			
Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	90	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	96

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40	@	42
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70	@	75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82	@	87
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60	@	65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18	@	20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100	@	110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85	@	90
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70	@	75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25	@	30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75	@	80
Muscogee Railroad Stock	70	@	75
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50	@	55
Georgia 6 per cent	80	@	82
Georgia 7 per cent	90	@	92
Georgia Coupons	85	@	90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71	@	73
North Carolina Coupons	68	@	70
Tennessee 6 per cent	60	@	63
Tennessee Coupons	65	@	70
South Carolina Bonds, old	50	@	52
South Carolina Bonds, new	40	@	45
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68	@	70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73	@	75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85	@	89
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100	@	104
Georgia Railroad Stock	95	@	97
Central Railroad Bonds	100	@	104
Central Railroad Stock	125	@	130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100	@	109
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105	@	110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95	@	100
Augusta Bonds	74	@	76
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83	@	85
Macon Bonds	75	@	77
Columbus Bonds	70	@	75
Savannah Bonds	80	@	82
Fulton County Bonds	80	@	85
City Checks, Atlanta	85	@	90
County Checks, Fulton	75	@	80
United States 5.20 Bonds	109	@	111
United States 7.30 Bonds	90	@	100
United States 10 40 Bonds	104	@	106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100	@	110
Revenue Stamps	95	@	100
Land Warrants	70	@	80

Dress Goods,

OF every kind, in immense quantity, for sale cheap, at CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.
sept27 2w

Great Reduction
—IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.
july8—d3m

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

500,000 No. 1 BRICK for sale at a reasonable price.
RUSH ERWIN.
Inquire at Redwine & Fox's. sept19d2w

MOORE'S
ATLANTA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Schofield Building,
PEACHTREE ST., (Opposite Walton.)

ON and after October 1st, this Institution will be open for the purpose of enabling Young Men to obtain a

Practical Business Education,

And to fit them, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, for actual business life.

The list of studies pursued includes

Book-Keeping,
Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Commercial Law,
Mathematics.

Students can enter at any time. No teaching done in classes. For terms, &c., call or send for Circular.

B. F. MOORE,
sept27 4t Principal.

IN STORE
AND FOR SALE
LOW FOR CASH:

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
40 Casks Clear Sides,
20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,
30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,
100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,
75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,
300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,
50 Dozen Brooms,
1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,
25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.
Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.
Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.
Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.
Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

SAMUEL MEYER,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.
sept15d6m

Transportation Office,
Western & Atlantic Railroad,
ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REDUCED RATES
—ON—
Salt, Land Plaster and Coal!

THE following Tariff will go into effect on and after the 12th Instant in

Dalton to Atlanta:
Coal, per Car Load, ... $10 00
Salt, " " 15 00
Land Plaster, per Car Load, 10 00

Chattanooga to Atlanta:
Coal, per Car Load, ... 13 80

☞ Other Roads pro rata on above figures.
sept11d1m E. B. WALKER, M. T.

GREAT BARGAINS.
I WILL SELL MY
Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also.

A Good Plantation,

ON Connessauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy. R. J. COWART,
sept11d Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street.
They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO
ever offered in any Southern market.
PRICES LOW FOR CASH.
Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep13-3m

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.
W. C. Courtney & Co.,
FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
sep15-tf

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:
Lump Coal, per car load, 25c. per bush, of 80lbs.
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Fine coal per car load 20c. do do
Less quantity than do 20c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents do 40lbs
Coke, less than car load 25c. do do
Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.
EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 13d3m

PASCHALL HOUSE
DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.
Half Millon Worth of Property!
CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value $280,000.
2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $60 000.
3d. The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.
4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $14,000 to $18 000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.
Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.
☞ Certificates $5 00 each.
Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.
W. H. RHEA, General Agent.
aug28-dtf

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 11th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.
Terms 60 days credit.
Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.
JOHN D. PHILLIPS, } Administrators.
WM. E. GLANTON, }
Hogansville. Sep. 25. sep25-d4t

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD
IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead
Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES
FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

☞ All letters should be addressed

Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,
Post Office Box No. 86
sep25-d2m San Francisco, Cal.

Shortest Route to the West!

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.
ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!
Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from
ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome, and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.
EDGAR VLIET,
General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
sept8-d1m Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.

COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.
Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
jel6-d1y

AT THE
City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,
MEDICINES,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?
CALL AND
EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
I AM NOW RECEIVING
Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.
A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,
AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN
A First Class Drug Store,
SUCH AS
Oils, of Every Description, Putty,
CHEMICALS,
Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles!
Brushes, Alcohol, &c.,
From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!
—AT—
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AND AT
THE LOWEST PRICES,
MEDICINES WARRANTED
PURE and UNADULTERATED.
PRESCRIPTIONS
Compounded Night and Day!
BY A
Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.
SODA WATER,
COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.
TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!
☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,
aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL
Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,
DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
Drugs and Patent Medicines,
Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for
PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people, Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13 d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX.

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

A. A. ECHOLS. L. B. LANGFORD. J. W. M'CRATH.
Echols, Langford & McCrath.

HAVING bought the stock of goods of Mr. E. E. Rawson, and united it with the stock and business of Langford & McCrath, we are conducting a general Stove, Tinning and House Furnishing Business, at the old stand of Richardson & Langford, Whitehall street.
Intending to keep a full and well assorted stock, the former patrons of these two houses, as well as the public generally, are invited to give us a call.
ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH.
Atlanta, 1st September, 1868. sept6d1m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.
LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.10 P. M., Dalton 12.38 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH
ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.25 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
E. B WALKER,
aug16—d Master of Transportation.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New York, Philadelphia, Washington,
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES
VIA
Western and Atlantic,
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railways.
—:o:—
ALL RAIL ROUTE!
—:o:—
Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.25 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.58 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—
Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.
—:o:—
☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.
—:o:—
Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains
—:o:—
THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.
Summer Arrangement.
—:o:—
GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE NORTH AND EAS
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS
—:o:—
Passengers by this Route have choice of
Twenty-five Different Routes to
NEW YORK.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.
—:o:—
☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.
—:o:—
TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,
After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.
—:o:—
☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.
—:o:—
Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
—:o:—
AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.
—:o:—
ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.
—:o:—
☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!
GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S
SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to buy what you want in his line. He offers good goods as cheap as the cheapest at
Wholesale or Retail.
sep9lm

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!
100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material ... Now in its ... volume. Paid first year published over $6,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c.
I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of ... cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869.
Address ELAM CHRISTIAN,
aug29d ... Griffin, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 30.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, as will, without injuring the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abolishment of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative elements and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Dwelling House and Lot on Peters street, between Whitehall and Fryar; the House contains six rooms, and is a comfortable residence for a small family. There is a fine well of water on the Lot. Apply to

WM. T. NEWMAN, Att'y at Law,
sept27—1w Decatur Street.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON,

Of Alabama,

IS now at the United States Hotel, where he may be consulted for a few days.

He treats with perfect success, PILES, FISTULAS, STRICTURES, &c.

Refers to many of the first Physicians of the State. sep26-d3t

The Central Hotel for Rent,

AND A COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, next door to the Central Hotel, with five rooms, newly plastered and painted.

Call at Central Hotel to-day or to-morrow.
sep25-d1w J. E. EVANS.

TIBBS HOUSE,

Dalton, Georgia.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Montgomery Ala.
sep26-d1m

THE GEORGIA SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT,

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS AND ACCESSIBLE AT ALL HOURS BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, &c., &c., &c., will be found at the EATING SALOON will at all times be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.

sep26-3m E. U. REED, Proprietor.

Shawls,

Of every description, for sale cheap by
sept27 1w CRAMER, LIN & BOYNTON'S.

Attention, Democrats!

I HAVE opened A First Class BARBER SHOP, and have fitted it up for the accommodation of the Democracy. Will be found on Whitehall and Loyd streets.

sep27-1m Railroad Block.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

RYCAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM..... $10 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 5 00
" ONE MONTH..... 1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM..... $3 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 1 50
" THREE MONTHS..... 1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their readers.

CARY W. STYLES & CO.

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Office 658 Broadway,
(CORNER OF BOND STREET),
NEW YORK.

THE ONLY CO-OPERATIVE LIST of members ever published under the General Laws of the State of New York.

SECURITY.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment of $5,000 to every one after the death of a member, for as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fee are Six Dollars at joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the National Trust Company, and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York city property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

Where members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $20 per year, a little over 38 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons between the ages of 15 & 20 yrs.
" B " " " 20 " 25 "
" C " " " 25 " 30 "
" D " " " 30 " 35 "
" E " " " 35 " 40 "
" F " " " 40 " 45 "
" G " " " 45 " 50 "
" H " " " 50 " 55 "
" I " " " 55 " 60 "
" K " " " 60 " 65 "

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Associations be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—Who the Policy is in favor of—Post Office address; Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of the check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
658 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street),
NEW YORK.

TRUSTEES: E. McMURDY, Pres't Star Met. Co.; ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co.; W. S. CARMAN, Pr's't Stuyvesant Bank; H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic; L. W. MURRAY; E. McMURDY, President.

OFFICERS: ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President; W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer; LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary; JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., Exam. Phys.; Q. E. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each state and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

Circulars can be had at this office.
sep5 d1m

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH,

100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills,
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
60,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
5,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
10,000 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf skins,
50 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
40 " Mapes's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, Wears & Gemmer's Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly,
sep26 CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without facial neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and for a Democratic Paper, with experience in editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Power Cylinder, and a Washington Hand Press, and a good outfit of material, so as to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if applied for, or will rent with a Daily Only.

Address ABBEY W. HYDES,
Constitution Office, Atlanta, Ga.
or HYDES & SWAIM,
Albany, Ga.

The Press requested to notice.
sep24 d3t

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best Stands in this city for Grocery, Commission, Provision, Grain, or Commission Business. Possession given at October 1st.

W. KETCHUM.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases, as we make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Flour, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold only by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga.

E. HULBERT,
July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18 1868

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare.

N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. E. POND, Proprie'or National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.
aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hartsman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June 28-3m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
20 bbls. sugar-cured Hams,
10 barrels Mackerel,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
1 bbl. Crushed Sugar.

Mackerel, Rice, Tobacco, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for cash or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by
aug26 G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

P. C. ROST. C. E. HULBERT.

ROST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE, DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Special attention to the Sale of Cotton.
Prompt returns made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.
June 28-3m

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
50 bbls. Sugar and Barrel Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
80 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
and bags Salt,
Alabama Plaster of Paris,
25 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
10,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

50 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
5 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.

Lard,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Co.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM AND Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH, Milton county.
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. G. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by

A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

F. H. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MORSE.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of an ther Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our services in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; for the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.
aug 21-d3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use Having established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal per Car Load, 25c. p bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 20 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10, 1868 sept11-d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Brogans, Pumps, Slippers,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Shoe-maker's Tools
all kind, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Bowen's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
aug26

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Atlanta, Ga. JNO. P. THRUTLEN, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & THRUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE etc. When desired, will make usual advances on Produce in store.

WALKER, ALLEN & THRUTLEN,
Savannah, Ga., Sept 19-2m Office, No. 9 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax On!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any other Metallic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75¼ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane.)
sept19d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmacist.
aug4

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, a stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in each instance.

The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new Western Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The information given by this Table are equal for a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$27.48	45	$ 33.48	$ 45.0
30	25.50	33.10	50	74.57	100.0
35	31.36	41.06	55	106.27	143.0
40	40.07	52.44	60	163.25	220.0

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $41.10 per annum on the payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $205.50, his policy will be for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alsop, Randolph, Alexander & Gross; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Rose, & Co.; William C. Pickersgill, Geo. C. Richardson & Co.; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Bates, Lyon, & Co.; James M. Hoyt, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George A. Coit, President American Exchange Bank; Hon. Amos Pilsbury, Ex-Speaker Assembly; Hon. Lewis Condict, Ex-Member Congress; Hon. Wm. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robert Kennedy, 10, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, President Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Henry Marion, M. D., 64 Bleecker street; Samuel W. Torrey, 23, Exchange Place; John F. Rowe, M. D., 64, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hartford, late President Second National Bank; R. Agnew, M. D., 56, Fifth Avenue; John J. Gregory, New York city; George A. Frost, 47, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Blodgett, William Tilden, & Stephen J. C. Gregory, (73); Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. SEELEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the action of its business in the Southern States, the undersigned is duly appointed General Agent, and will please address, Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.
sept26-3tsow

Upcountry Farm For Sale.

CONTAINING 60 ACRES, 30 Barnett County, 3 miles from Cassanovia, 4 from Cassville. Good land. Well watered. 40 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Stable, and other necessary buildings.

PRICE, $20 PER ACRE.

Will sell Corn and Stock, if wanted. Look at Growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

Terms: CASH. For further information, address J. C. Co., Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6th, 1868. sept9-d1m

TO THE TRADE.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

200 Packages

FROM THE VERY FINEST BRANDS

NOW IN STORE, and for sale at

LOW DOWN PRICES.